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getting his baggage aboard of the steamship *Vigilancia* without passing it through the station, but the fact was discovered after the ship sailed, and the quarantine authorities in New York were informed by wire of the occurrence.

The commission appointed by the Mexican Government to witness the application of the serum of Dr. Belinzaghi for the cure of yellow fever has just made its report. Having been present during the treatment of many of the cases treated by Dr. Belinzaghi, and carefully observing the action of the serum, I agree fully with the commission in the opinion that the serum is absolutely inert. The serum does not influence the disease in any way whatever, neither reducing the temperature, diminishing the amount of albumin, or affecting the course of the disease in the least. The mortality among the cases treated with the serum was higher than in those cases who were too sick to treat with the serum, and who were treated with the usual remedies used in the hospitals here. A full report with each case detailed will be forwarded as soon as printed.

Respectfully,

SAML. H. HODGSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINES.

Report from Manila—Plague at Manila and Cebu.

MANILA, P. I., July 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to hereby inform you that during the week ended July 21, 1900, there occurred 4 cases of plague in Manila. Three of these were Filipinos and 1 Chinese, none resulting in death. During the same period Asst. Surg. H. A. Stansfield reports 1 case of plague at Cebu. I have sent him a supply of Haffkine prophylactic and a few doses of Yersin plague antitoxin. A fuller report, relative to the situation in Cebu, will be sent as soon as more definite information is received.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MANILA, P. I., July 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to hereby report that during the week ended July 28, 1900, there occurred in Manila 2 cases of plague, both Filipinos, 1 resulting in death. The city is still free from smallpox.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SCOTLAND.

Denial of rumor of plague at Aberdeen.

On September 7, 1900, the United States consul at Aberdeen was requested to report upon rumor of 3 cases of plague on trawler *Heron*, at Aberdeen, and replied September 8, 1900, as follows: "Case trawler *Heron* not plague; letter follows."

[Cablegrams.]

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *September 8, 1900.*

Buenos Ayrean and *Alcides* sail Montreal. All vessels departed from Glasgow. *Astoria* embarked passengers at Greenock. One case of plague, Govan.

THOMAS.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

“WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 12, 1900.*

“If practicable, have funnels placed on hawsers of vessels loading for United States.

“WYMAN.”

THOMAS, *Glasgow.*

“GLASGOW, *September 13, 1900.*

“Requested funnels on arrival. Anchor Line responded; other not yet, but will. Sailed to-day from Glasgow, *Hestia*, Newport News; *Sardinian*, New York.

“THOMAS.”

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report on plague in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *August 31, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the plague in Glasgow: Up to the present, all cases seem to start from the wake of a woman, who died about ten days ago from supposed pneumonia. This woman lived in a very crowded tenement house and was the wife of a dock laborer. On Saturday of last week, August 25, a child named Malloy died, also from pneumonia, and on Monday the mother and 2 brothers were taken to the hospital and 1 of the brothers died and his death has been certified by the health authorities as having been due to bubonic plague. Mrs. Malloy had attended the wake above spoken of. The Malloy boy is the only death that has so far been certified as due to plague, although it is probable that the 2 cases of pneumonia were really pneumonic plague. From the organs of the Malloy boy the plague bacillus has been cultivated, but I believe the inoculation experiments are not yet completed.

As soon as a suspicion of plague arose all the persons known to have been in contact with any of the above cases were removed to new quarters, first having been bathed and their clothing disinfected. A few cases have been sent to the hospital from this number, which now amounts to something over 50. These people, however, are not isolated but are allowed some degree of freedom, but subject to medical supervision twice daily.

There is no history as far as I can learn of any unusual death among rats, although inquiries are on foot and the authorities have rat catchers out.

The infected locality is some little distance removed from the shipping, and the connection between the first case and any infected ship can not be traced, although, as I stated above, the husband of the first suspected case of pneumonia was a dock laborer.

The cases now in hospital, I am informed, are all of the bubonic form, which may account for the small number of deaths.